

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave St. Paul, Minn., at 8:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 3:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 9:30 P. M.
Arrive at St. Anthony, St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Cloud, Duluth, and other points.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Superintendent.

FOR THE CARS.

Our omnibuses will run to and from the principal hotels and boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be carried for in answer to orders left at the American Express, Hotel and Merchants, or at our office.
Fare to St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 50 cents.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE.

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato, will leave at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.

JOHN THORWARTH.

Boot and Shoe
MANUFACTURER.
THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON.
ST. PAUL, MINN.

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MAKES TO ORDER

BOOTS AND SHOES.
Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEELE SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS.
The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes a boot strong and more durable, and is lighter and fits better.
REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.
JOHN THORWARTH.
St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
122 Lake Street.
For sale in St. Paul, J. C. & H. C. BURBANK
& CO.,
Be careful to buy only the genuine. 614-413

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs.
Nicola & Deane's Room, Store Third Street, and
desire to be called on and accounts payable at our office
as requested from and settle the same.
November 28, 1862. J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
AND
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONNOR, ST. PAUL.
my24-dly

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Board of Auditors for the adjustment of
claims for War Expenses, will be held for the
purpose of adjusting and allowing claims at
St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday, Nov. 12
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St. Paul, Minn., on Sunday, Sept. 1
St. Paul, Minn., on Monday,

The Saint Paul Press.

PUBLISHED BY THE
PRESS PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE—ADJOINING THE BRIDGE.

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Published once week, either in *Daily* or *Weekly*.
First insertion.....\$1.00
Each subsequent insertion.....\$0.75
Legal advertisements published at the expense of the advertiser, and not payable for the legal proceedings, but collectible in advance. Advertisements published for their publication, beyond the amount charged for their publication, will be charged the full daily rates. Weekly will be charged the full daily rates. Business notices, published in the *Editorial* columns, of ten lines or under, will be charged, for each insertion, one dollar; if over ten lines, ten cents per line.
Advertisements headed and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged the usual rates and one-half additional; if under that amount, fifty cents for each insertion. Early advertisers pay quarterly.
Advertisements for a less time than three months, to be paid in advance.

ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY.
One square, not insertion.....\$1.00
Two squares.....\$1.50
Three squares.....\$2.00
Four squares.....\$2.50
For each subsequent insertion, and for each additional square, add.....\$0.25

W. E. C. SPAULDING, at Minneapolis, and W. E. C. SPAULDING, at St. Anthony, Agents in circulating the *DAILY PRESS* in their respective towns.

Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 8.

The municipal elections took place in most of the towns of the State last week, the result being most universally, a decided Republican majority.

The election for Mayor and Aldermen took place in Boston, to-day. It has undoubtedly been a puzzle to many, to account for the inactivity and apparent supineness of Boston, in filling their quota. The fact is, the present Democratic Mayor has acted, or pretended to act on the principle that the citizens of Boston needed no inducement to the vote of boundaries; that from patriotic impulses they would crowd the ranks of the army of the Union, to peril their lives in the defense of the cause, for which their fathers so nobly bled. While the adjoining towns have been paying one hundred to two hundred dollars bounty, to nine months men, Boston has paid none. The consequence is, that many Boston men, aliens and others, who were not enrolled here, enlisted to the credit of other towns and cities.

Mayor Wightman's course has not been such in other respects as to entitle him to the honor of a third term. He has neither the ability nor dignity to occupy a post, which is high in itself, and been exalted in public estimation, from the fact that he has filled by such men as Harrison, Gray, Otis, the Quincy's, Bigelow and Elliot, whose illustrious services and exalted patriotism, are known and honored throughout the country, and their names are familiar "beyond the narrow limits of their own State."

Mr. Lincoln, who has already occupied the post three years, is placed in nomination by the Republicans. His able and honest administration, won the esteem of every citizen. He was Mayor at the time of the Prince of Wales' visit; on that memorable occasion he acted as one worthy to represent and maintain the dignity of the city. It is with pleasure that I record the election of one so eminently well able to administer our local affairs.

The Banks expedition sailed last Wednesday for the South—with a great many men, as Gen. Banks has been so kind as to inform his inquisitive friends. But, whatever may be its destination, whether to Charleston or "beyond Hilton Head," or to Texas, we in the old Bay State believe, as Gen. Banks expressed it, that "the expedition, if successful, will produce a profound sensation and live in a most marked manner in history."

Capt. Cook's battery of Light Artillery recruited in this city for six months' duty, has been mustered out of the service, and many of the men have reached their home. Its record is equally illustrious with the Massachusetts First. Its post has been one of constant danger. It reached the Rappahannock the day after the battle of Cedar Mountain, and took a part in all the actions that followed, prior to the second battle of Bull Run. Under Gen. Stevens it was known as the "fighting division." It has always, whether at Chantilly, or South Mountain, or Antietam, displayed great efficiency.

The Democrats of New Hampshire have held their convention, and nominated Eastman for Governor. There is a prospect of a severe contest in the Granite State. But the Republicans, who have an excellent organization, able leaders, and have already defeated the Democrats nine times since 1854, have every reasonable hope of success next March. The present scarcity of all kinds of materials for the manufacture of paper, will be the means of some enterprising Yankee, investing some economical substitute which will answer all the purposes of old rags. Already several things have

been named as corn husks and hempen rope, and a firm at Mechanics Falls, Maine, are about to try the experiment of using straw, and hope by a new process of bleaching to make good paper for printing purposes.

There are all sorts of rumors of negotiations for peace between the rebels and leading New York Democrats, to avert, if possible, the effects of the President's proclamation. Ben. Wood, *et id genus omne*, are ready to humble themselves to any terms, to conciliate the favor of the rebels and to secure a peace they care not at what price. Says one of our most talented ministers on Thanksgiving Day: "Carnage is terrible, death and human features obliterated beneath the hoof of the war-horse, and reeking hospitals and ruined commerce, and violated homes, and broken hearts."

"They are awful, but there is something worse than death. Cowardice is worse, and the decay of enthusiasm and manliness is worse. Peace is blessed—peace arising out of charity—but peace springing out of the calculations of selfishness is not blessed. If the price to be paid for peace is this, that wealth may accumulate and men decay, better far that every street and every town of our country should run blood."

It is evident now that the question between free and servile labor is in process of decision. If freedom prevails in the present conflict—if the few succumb to the many—if aristocracy yields to democracy, the victory is not for us alone, but for all nations. If, on the contrary, the slave system shall conquer, it can be but for a season. The conflict will be renewed, from age to age, till freedom prevails. Freedom is ever marshalling her unseen hosts and her invincible battalions for the conflict. If defeated, she rallies with renewed strength for the contest. The hope of democratic institutions is centered in the permanency of the American Union. The whole influence of the past is invoked in favor of its maintenance. From the council chambers of the fathers who moulded our institutions, from the hall where American Independence was declared, the clear, loud cry is uttered, "The Union, it must be preserved."

From every valley in our land—from every cabin on our mountain sides—from the ships at the wharves—from the hunter on our westernmost prairies—from the thick coming glories of futurity, the shout goes up like the sound of many waters, "The Union, it must be preserved."

R. F. L.

The Graves of Theodore Parker and Elizabeth Barrett Browning.
Rev. Robert Haven contributes to the *Independent* an account of his visit to the graves of Theodore Parker and Mrs. Browning in Florence. He says:

"The Porta a Pinta is one of the eastern gates of Florence. Through it passes the street which descends into the valley of the Arno, and winds by high-walled gardens and pleasant villas to the lofty summit of Fiesole. Close to the right hand of the gate a wall some twenty feet high starts out of the city wall, and suddenly curving southward goes for about two hundred yards parallel with it, and then as abruptly turns westward and joins the wall. In its southern front are plain iron gates, opening into a small court. Opposite to them is a similar pair of gates, over which is written in French, 'They rest from their labors, and their works do follow them.'"

"This is the Protestant Cemetery. Within its high walls and close under these ancient battlements lie what is mortal of Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Theodore Parker."

"Their names were enough to draw the feet of the faithful. The Sabbath finds us at the gates. The concierge responds to the bell from a neighboring cottage, and we are ushered into the sacred resting place. The ground slopes up from the outer to the inner wall both from the south and the east. A broad path ascends from the gate to the rear of the enclosure, where a handsome marble column is surrounded by a circle of graves. From this path another passes from the wall of the cemetery to that of the city."

"On the first path, about half-way up, not more than six or eight rods from the entrance, on the left-hand side, is an outer border of box and an inner one of roses, is a small square, sufficiently large for two bodies. It is enclosed by a long iron rail, resting on a low, gray sandstone pillar. In the center of the lot is a small block of the same stone, some eight inches square and high, with a cross engraved on the top. Over the little lot the myrtle is slowly and carefully growing, and a pot with the tall, flowerless stalk of an unhandsome plant was negligently placed near the head of the grave."

"This is the 'long home' of Mrs. Browning."

"The sun lay too fiercely upon it at that hour to allow the place to convey all the tender impressions that one could properly expect. Still, the roses glowing on every side, the tall slim cypresses that guarded the outer wall, the gray old walls of the city rising high above the head and covered thick with ivy, the intense quiet of the spot, and above all, the mountains of mingled brown and green that lifted themselves high above the walls and the valley beyond, filling all the horizon with strength and beauty—these made the spot worthy of her whose body slept below."

MR. PARKER'S GRAVE.

"Pass up the path to the central cross, and turn to the right. Go a few feet toward the wall. The path is lined with young cypresses. Close to it on the left or north side, under the cypresses, in a cool and perpetual shadow, is a large, thick, gray sandstone slab, with this simple inscription: 'Theodore Parker, born at Lexington, Massachusetts, United States of America, August 24th, 1810. Died at Florence, May 10th, 1860.'"

"The spot is better kept than that of Mrs. Browning, and in a pleasant way—less slightly, less sunny. The thick grass about it was wet with the dew that after mid-day hour. The grave was overgrown with ivy and myrtle. Two rose bushes were flourishing near the headstone, and a small evergreen was growing near his feet. The tall cypresses covered it with their dense shade. From under their boughs you could look out eastward and see the hills of Fiesole across the

valley, with their bright villas—the tall gray tower of its ancient cathedral, and the lofty seat where Lorenzo De Medici and his friends held high converse on Plato. The spot was very inviting, from its coolness, shade and silence. The chirp of a few birds alone displaced the Sabbath stillness with Sabbath melody."

"I could have sat for hours in such a holy retreat, but, alas! the emotions which the grave excited were not of the calm and blessed character that the day of the scenery and the place suggested. One could not look upon the spot without feeling that, after all, the desire of Jacob and Joseph was eminently human: 'Bury me with my fathers.' By faith he gave commandment concerning his bones. A foreign land may do to look at, but our own is the land to live and die in. Why Mr. Parker was left here is to me a mystery. Pleasant and retired as the spot, soft and grand as is the scenery, the grave-yard at Lexington is preferable. Perhaps, his friends may say, it was that, dreading the downfall of America before the Dragon of slavery, he gave commandment concerning his bones that they should not rest in such recreant soil. Thus the agitation which his life produced revives over his grave."

THE NEW ADAMS CORRESPONDENCE.

We have before given pretty full illustrative quotations of the correspondence of our Secretary of State with our representative in Continental Europe. To-day we complete the summary with extracts from the closing portion of the correspondence with our Minister at the Court of St. James.

M. CAMEROON'S RETIREMENT.

In his confidential dispatch of Feb. 17, 1862, Mr. Seward says:

"The tale that Mr. Cameron was required to give up his place because of his decided opposition to slavery is without foundation; that distinguished gentleman resigned his place only because he could not see how he could do so without being useful in a diplomatic situation. He was expected, would be more efficient in administration. His successor has no more sympathy with slavery than Mr. Cameron. These facts and thoughts are communicated to you confidentially for such use in detail as may be practicable, but not to be formally presented in the usual way to the government to which you are accredited."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

Mr. Seward writes September 22d, 1862:

"I have heretofore indicated to our representatives abroad the approach of a change in the organization of society in the insurrectionary States. That change continues to reveal itself more distinctly every day. In this connection of the President the time has come for setting forth the great fact distinctly for the serious consideration of the people in those States, and for giving them the opportunity of their own choice between a dissolution of this necessary and beneficent Government, or a relinquishment of the protection of slavery, it is the duty of the President to make that choice manifest to the country. A choice between a dissolution of this necessary and beneficent Government, or a relinquishment of the protection of slavery, it is the duty of the President to make that choice manifest to the country. A choice between a dissolution of this necessary and beneficent Government, or a relinquishment of the protection of slavery, it is the duty of the President to make that choice manifest to the country."

WHY THE PROCLAMATION WAS DELAYED.

From Mr. Seward's dispatch, October 18th, 1862:

"You are well aware how long political controversy has been wearing a gulf to divide opinion in our country on the subject of interference with slavery in the insurrectionary States. You know how deep that gulf has become, and how confessedly impassable it is except under the pressure of absolute, immediate and irrevocable necessity. It is the duty of the President to make that choice manifest to the country. A choice between a dissolution of this necessary and beneficent Government, or a relinquishment of the protection of slavery, it is the duty of the President to make that choice manifest to the country."

FRENCH OPINIONS.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, Oct. 10th, 1862:

"The President is gratified by the tribute you have paid to the prudence and fidelity of Mr. Dayton."

Mr. Adams has given me an account of an informal and unofficial conversation with which he was lately favored by Mr. Thouvenel, which indicates a favorably disposed mind toward the Union, and a determination to do his best for the maintenance of the Union, but not any sentiments of hostility or unfriendliness to this Government."

REBEL AND BRITISH NAVAL SCHEMES.

Mr. Adams, in his dispatch, Oct. 10th, 1862, says:

"We are awaiting the issue of the grand plan of operations conceived at Richmond, only a portion of which has thus far been defeated. Of this plan, the naval portion, a consciousness of the existence of which is so singularly betrayed by Mr. Gladstone, is far the most important to us, in connection with the position of Great Britain; for the fact is certain that the whole of it has been constructed and organized here. Any diminution of our power on the ocean would be a disaster to the greatest extent, for it is there that the greatest jealousy exists. I trust that government has been sufficiently warned of what is preparing in this direction to be able to meet the emergency with adequate forces. The great difficulty in the way of the rebels is the want of seamen. There seems thus far to be, at least on this side, no deficiency of money."

MR. ADAMS, OCT. 17, 1862, writes:

"How far the question of a recognition of the insurgents will enter into the deliberation I will not venture to predict. My own opinion is that that event now depends almost entirely on the fortune of war. If we are successful in the *Fort Mifflin*, we may be able to control the results then we are at the moment, it will be difficult for ministers longer to resist the current of sentiment leaning in that direction in both houses of Parliament. I do not know that many of them will be longer inclined to do so. Even the unpleasant alternative of appearing to uphold slavery against the action of a free government will be acquiesced in as an over-

ruling necessity dictated by the popular opinion. I feel it my duty to say this much, in order to prevent the smallest misconception of the existing state of things on this side in the minds of the government at home."

THE PAUL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Seward says in his dispatch of Nov. 10, 1862:

"It is not necessary for the information of our representatives abroad that I should descend into any examination of the relative principles or policies of the two parties. It will suffice to say that while there may be men of doubtful political wisdom and virtue in each party, and while there may be no difference of opinion between the two parties as to the measures best calculated to preserve the Union and restore its authority, yet it is not to be inferred that either party or any considerable portion of the people of the loyal States is disposed to accept disunion under any circumstances, or to support any measures which would lead to the destruction of the Union. In this country, especially, it is a habit not only entirely consistent with the Constitution, but even essential to its stability, to regard the administration as existing as a distinct and separable from the Government itself, and to canvass the proceedings of the one without the thought of disloyalty to the other. We might suppress the insurrection if this habit could have rested a little longer in abeyance; but, on the other hand, we are under obligations to the government to support it. If I had not only the integrity and courage of the Constitution, but also the wisdom and precision of the Constitution. No one can safely say that the resumption of the previous popular habits does not tend to this last and most important consummation, if at the same time, as we confidently expect, the Union itself shall be saved."

INTERVIEW WITH EARL RUSSELL.

Instead of giving many quotations from Mr. Adams' representations of the feeling abroad, we copy entire the following interesting dispatch, which covers the whole ground, as it turned upon the famous speech of Mr. Gladstone:

"LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Oct. 24, 1862.—Sir: Following up the plan suggested in my dispatch No. 1, I asked an interview with Lord Russell. He gave it to me yesterday. The Cabinet meeting appointed for that time had been postponed until to-day, which will yet be in session for the departure of Lord Lyons, who goes in the Scotia tomorrow. My surmise as to the connection between the two events proved correct."

I opened the conversation with a reference to the topic which had occupied us at our last meeting, the remonstrance of Lord Palmerston against a sentiment supposed to have been attributed to him by the *Standard*, and a statement made by the commander of the Quaker City. Since that time, I said that I had had communication with the Government at home, and had received a dispatch

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave St. Paul. Arrive at. Leave at. Arrive at.
St. Paul. St. Anthony. St. Anthony. St. Paul.
8:30 A. M. 9:15 A. M. 9:15 A. M. 10:30 A. M.
3:00 P. M. 3:45 P. M. 4:15 P. M. 5:00 P. M.
W. B. LITCHFIELD, Superintendent.
nov27-41

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibuses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
Fare to St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 50c.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE.

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Shakopee, will leave 8 o'clock A. M.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.

JOHN THORWARTH.

Boot and Shoe MANUFACTURER.

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which are warranted to do good service, and of

as good style and workmanship as if made to

order.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in

a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH.

St. Paul, Dec. 7, 1861.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK

& Co. nov27-41

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs.

Nichols & Son's from Store on Third street.

These having no accounts payable at our office

are requested to call at the new place.

November 8, 1862. nov29-41

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE,

LAGER BEER,

PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.

Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.

W. M. CONSTANS, AGENT, St. Paul.

nov24-41

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Board of Auditors for the adjustment of

claims for War Expenses, will convene on the

purpose of adjusting and allowing claims at

St. Paul, on Wednesday, Nov. 12

Shakopee, on Wednesday, Nov. 17

St. Peter, on Wednesday, Nov. 21

Manitowish, on Wednesday, Nov. 25

Amelia, on Wednesday, Nov. 29

Monticello, on Friday, Dec. 3

St. Cloud, on Friday, Dec. 5

St. Paul, on Monday, Dec. 8

Hennepin, on Monday, Dec. 15

Red Wing, on Monday, Dec. 22

Clinton G. REYNOLDS, President.

A. W. FRUIT, Clerk.

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY.

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on

Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES

make the most perfect stitches on any fabric,

and are the most perfect and reliable of the

same kind. They are the only machines

that will sew on both sides of the fabric. Either

of them can be produced while the machine is in

motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION,

which enables the operator to work from the

right or left side, or to change the direction, and

fasten the end of seams, with, together with

making a long and short stitch, it does simply

by turning a thumb screw.

Their motion is all positive. There are no

springs to get out of order. They are so simple

that the most inexperienced can work them per-

Insurance.

TABLE
LIFE
ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.
OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000
NET SURPLUS, \$130,000
DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHARTER
TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—
THE ENTIRE PROFITS GO TO THE
POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1850,

with a cash capital of \$1,000,000 deposited

with the Insurance Department of the State

of New York, in United States bonds, on which

it allows but seven per cent. per annum to the

stockholders, and the entire profits of the busi-

ness is shared by the policy holders. The net

profits in two years amounts to \$125,000, which

shows an immense success in the history of

Life Insurance. Its operations are managed by a

Board of Directors composed of the ablest

business men of the country, and its business is

conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividend

to the policy holders will be made every five

years, and no Company in the country offers equal

advantages to its dealers.

HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President.

GEORGE W. PUTNAM, Secretary.

H. S. MURKIN, Milwaukee, Gen. Agt.

W. W. KING, State Agent for Minnesota.

Dr. W. C. CANN, St. Paul.

mar21-41

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,

172 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK

& Co. nov27-41

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FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY.

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on

Third Street.

The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES

make the most perfect stitches on any fabric,

and are the most perfect and reliable of the

same kind. They are the only machines

that will sew on both sides of the fabric. Either

of them can be produced while the machine is in

motion.

They have the REVERSIBLE FEED MOTION,

which enables the operator to work from the

right or left side, or to change the direction, and

Oil and Lamp.

LAMPS AND OIL.
A new and complete stock of
Lamps and Fixtures.
And the best brands of
OIL.
For sale at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
S. K. PUTNAM,
116 Corner of Third and Market streets.

MARVIN'S
CROCKERY HOUSE.
JUST RECEIVED AND
SELLING VERY LOW.
1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.

OIL—THE VERY BEST.
1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY
CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STOCK, A FULL STOCK OF
CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF
Table & Pocket Cutlery.
The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find
these goods very desirable, and at
VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Silver Plated
AND
BRITANNIA WARE,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.
AND RETAIL.
R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.
Jell

OIL! OIL! OIL!
500 barrels No. 1, standard best quality
Carbon Oil.
Just received, and for sale to dealers.
J. E. WATSON,
31-311 Brick Block, Robert & St. Paul.

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.
(SUCCESSORS TO L. B. WILSON.)
Commission Merchants.
NO. 115 SOUTH WATER ST., CHICAGO.
CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
mar21-41

J. DEGRAU.
Builder,
Shop west side of Jackson, between Fifth and
Sixth streets, where everything required in the
building line will be promptly attended to.
Jobbing done at short notice and on reason-
able terms.
nov17-41

ON A NEW METHOD OF
TREATING VENEREAL
DISEASES, INCLUDING SYPHILIS
IN ALL ITS STAGES, GONORRHOEA,
GLEET, STRICTURE, YACRODIA,
AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE
URINARY TRACT, WITHOUT MERCURY!
Containing a valuable treatise on the
wide-spread malady of
youth, free from danger, and
restoring the system to its
normal condition. Sent by
mail, free of charge, to any
address. The author, Dr. J. E. WATSON,
of St. Paul, Minn., is a
graduate of the University of
Michigan, and has been
practicing for many years.
Those afflicted with any of the above diseases,
before placing themselves under the treatment of
any other, should first read this work.
The Doctor having personally located in St. Paul,
devotes his entire time and attention to the
treatment of all the above diseases; an extensive
private and hospital practice in this "specialty,"
for many years, enables him to adopt the most
speedy, successful, and economical means in their
treatment. He is a regular graduate, and his dis-
tinguished course of study, will receive the
most confident and reliable testimonials from
the medical profession. Consultations free.
PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE—By sending a
brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a
free of charge, a list of questions, or
the course of treatment, and will receive the
most confident and reliable testimonials from
the medical profession. Consultations free.
Office hours, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Sundays from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
To insure safety to all letters, direct them, DR.
J. E. WATSON, SAINT PAUL, MINN.
nov17-41

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.
SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.
LEATHER BELTING.
KESSLER & RIEHL,
TANNERS AND CURRIERS.
Keep constantly on hand the largest and most
complete stock of
LEATHER AND FINDINGS, SADDLERY
HARDWARE AND TOOLS,
CLOTHING AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.
All of which they are now offering at prices to
suit the times.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
Cash paid for Hides and Furs.
jan18-41

INSURANCE
P. W. NICHOLS,
General Insurance Agent.
FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
LIFE INSURANCE.
Issued on favorable terms, in the most reliable
Companies.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
Jan18-41

APPLES! APPLES!
75 barrels choice, just received and for sale low
by
S. K. PUTNAM,
116 Corner Third and Market streets.

J. H. BYERS,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIG CLOCK.
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
nov17-41

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.
INGERSOLL'S BLOCK
DRY GOODS FOR CASH.
D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF
SPRING DRY GOODS.
CONSISTING OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard
FLAID POIL DE CHEVRES,
EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,
EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLIES,
EMBROIDERED AND GREY ORGANDIES,
BLACK, GREEN AND RINK BURGESS LEXIVINA,
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MOUTSINE DE
LAINES; PRINTED LAUNES IN
ORAT VARIETY.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.
ALSO
BLACK AND RICH FANCY SILKS.
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;
BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASHMERE,
BATISTES, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.
ALSO
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC.,
ALSO
A LARGE STOCK OF
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS.
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE
COUNTRY TRADE.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
Can purchase their Goods of us, and
SAVE TIME AND MONEY.
We invite the attention of the ladies to our new
styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
WILL BE
SOLD FOR CASH,
AT PRICES TO DEFEY COMPETITION.
The public are invited to visit
OUR NEW STORE.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
apr30-41 St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOW IS THE TIME,
AND AT THE
"The Cheap Cash Store."
IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS.
We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before
the RISE, and our customers can buy them at
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS ARE WORTH IN NEW YORK.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SMITH & TAYLOR'S,
'CHEAP CASH STORE,' NEXT TO EXPRESS
OFFICE, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MINN.
P. S.—Our business has increased so much of
late that we are compelled to have more help, and
have engaged Mr. L. E. CLARK, well known in
this city, who will be happy to attend to the
business of our new store as well as favor him with a
call, at the
"Cheap Cash Store."
SMITH & TAYLOR.
St. Paul, September 29th, 1862. apr30-41

AT WHOLESALE.
A large assortment of New Style
Hoods, Nubias,
Sontags and Comforters,
ALSO
MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOL SOCKS,
Buck Gloves & Mittens,
Having a surplus of these goods we
WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT BARGAINS.
nov29

ALFRED D. DAVISON. ALONZO F. CONKLY
SAINT PAUL CLIPPER
PLOW FACTORY.
If you don't want to mow your fingers, buy one
for 25 cents at
Coffee is high. Buy a patent Coffee Strainer;
it cleans the coffee, and saves you half a bag.
Patent Lifter. Will lift everything hot off the
stove, without burning your fingers. Only 25
cents.
Agents wanted to canvass the State for the
above articles. A smart man can make big money.
For particulars, address, enclosing stamps,
E. & H. Y. BELL,
St. Paul, July 18th, 1862. jyl1-dif

THE BEST PLOWS
Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the
times. We will always have on hand a large stock
of Cast Steel and Common Steel Cross Plows,
Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all
sizes and of the best material.
Having had the material selected for our own
trade, and the Plows being manufactured under
the supervision of
ALONZO LEAMING
(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)
WE WARRANT THEM
To be of light draught, clean in any soil, and give
good satisfaction generally.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.
Farmers! save your old plows, and we will work
them over much to your advantage and satisfac-
tion by leaving them at our Factory, on Robert
street, between 4th and 5th, St. Paul, sign of the
Plow.
DAVIDSON & CONKLY,
jan22-41

Hardware.

IRON AND STEEL
HEAVY HARDWARE
ORDER
SHEET IRON,
NORWAY NAIL RODS,
BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,
Nails and Spikes,
SLEIGH SHOES,
CUTTER SHOES
Sleigh and Cutter
RUNNERS,
Bent Cutter Stuff,
OF
HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
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PIONEER FOUNDRY AND
AGRICULTURAL WORKS.
This establishment is now in full operation, and
is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates, viz: Heavy Mill cast-
ings, Columns, Sash weights, Gate Bars, Sleigh
bolts, Rabbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound.
Laths work \$1.00 per yard. Particular attention
given to Steam Engines and Boiler work. Thrash-
ing Machine repairing promptly attended to.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines,
new and second hand, for sale or exchange
very low.
GILMAN & BUSHNELL,
St. Paul, July 18th, 1862. jyl1-dif

IRON.
J. B. BRADEN,
DEALER IN
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
SPRINGS AXLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Leather Bolting, Oil Chain, Horse Nails and
Shoes, Thimble Skins and Boxes,
Window Sash and Glass, Axes, Knives, Shelf and
Heavy Hardware,
PITTSBURG COAL
A LARGE STOCK OF PLOWS,
Warehouse on Third street, between Minnesota
and Jackson streets.
DIXON'S STOVE POLISH AND
BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES.
For sale by WEST'S Paper, Tin and Bag Ware
House, where you can buy Stove Pipe five cents
less than at other stores. Also, all kinds of sec-
ond hand Merchandise, old Iron, Rags, Lead,
Copper, Tin, &c. Stoves wanted. Cash paid on
delivery. Two and one-half cents paid in goods
for good Cotton Rags, at
005-1/2 Large Stone Building, next to 3d st.

THE SAINT PAUL DAILY PRESS.

VOLUME 11.

SAINT PAUL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.

NUMBER 200.

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE.

EST. 1855. This paper has a large Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation than any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents to its readers a wide variety of news which will not find elsewhere.

ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

We have neither by mail nor telegraph anything to alleviate the anxiety of the public mind respecting the result of the late battle at Fredericksburg. The 11th Illinois regiment, with every man of whom we were personally acquainted, lost nearly half its number. Its first Colonel, General Nathan Kimball, a Captain in the Mexican war, who fought side by side with Jeff. Davis, is among the slain.

The correspondent of the New York Tribune estimates the total loss of the three Grand Divisions at 13,055.

The carnage must have been horrible. The wounded are being cared for at Washington.

Late dispatches from General Herron represent the victory at Prairie Grove as more decisive than was at first supposed.

The news from New Orleans is of the greatest interest and importance. Gen. Butler is at the helm.

Gen. Foster is said to have been repulsed at Kingston, North Carolina.

Our gunboats have made a demonstration upon James Island. Colonel Kerrigan, commander of the Congress, has been arrested.

THE RECONSTRUCTION.

From the aspect of our dispatches this morning, that reconnoissance of Burnside's—and ours—was a decidedly unfortunate one, to say the least. Mark you, Mr. Ziegler, we don't give up the reconnoissance theory, though we must admit there are grounds for suspecting it was not entirely successful.

A GOOD JOKE ON THE MAJOR.

Some prudent way of a Democratic Lawyer, who wanted to combine fees and fun, and who evidently thought Major Cullen an excellent subject for a profitable as well as practical joke, had got the old fellow to believe that he was elected senator, in spite of and even by reason of Donnelly's majority of 2905, and that it was within the resources of legal, or, at any rate, of political, science to prove it. To carry out the joke a "strictly legal document" was concocted for the Major—and by him sent to Gov. Ponnely, apprising him that he (the Major) was going to contest his (Donnelly's) right to a seat in Congress—and to claim it himself—on several grounds, the first of which was, that the law allowing soldiers to vote was unconstitutional, and therefore void; and that the election was void, it was necessarily void as to the Major as well as to his opponent.

This ridiculous absurdity, seems to have partially opened the eyes of the Major to the fact that he had made an ass of himself, and so he called upon the faces of the author of the legal document to get him out of the scrape. The result is a letter in the Pioneer yesterday, in which the unspeaking victim of this comical after-piece is made to appear only a little more ridiculous, if possible, than before. Our mild suggestion to the Major, that if the election was a nullity he could have no more right to a seat in Congress than his opponent, he characterizes as an "undoubtedly correct conclusion," and gives notice that he relies mainly on this specification, assuring us that he "feels entire confidence that the last Congressional election was a nullity, and that the people will have to vote again for Congressmen in this District."

From which it would appear that a great change has come over the spirit of the Major's Congressional dream since the service of that "strictly legal document" wherein the grounds upon which he claimed that the election was a nullity, were the precise grounds on which he claimed himself to be elected, to wit, (we quote from that "strictly legal document")

"The undersigned, the contestant, but for the reception and canvass of the votes so, as aforesaid, illegally received and canvassed would have been duly elected and is therefore ENTITLED TO THE SEAT CLAIMED BY YOU."

Is entitled!—and yet it is "undoubtedly a correct conclusion" that he has no right to it at all!

We should think that this was carrying the joke about far enough for even the Major to see it.

The New York Tribune learns that supplies for the French army in Mexico have been purchased in New York, and that shipments have already taken place. These supplies, according to the Tribune, embrace large orders for machinery and material for the military railway now being constructed between Vera Cruz and Orizaba. These large ships have been openly chartered and freighted with general supplies. Still later orders have come later, according to advices from Vera Cruz, for about one thousand mules, with their harness, and five hundred wagons. The Tribune intimates, interrogatively, that our Government ought to interfere, and that it does not stop our citizens aiding the French in conquering Mexico, it has no business to complain of England for fitting out pirates for the rebels.

Enlargement of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan Canal.

Col. J. D. Webster has made his report to the Secretary of War, after due inquiry and examination, in relation to the "practicability, cost and military and commercial advantages of opening a passage for gunboats and armed vessels from the Mississippi to the Lakes, by improving the navigation of the Illinois river, and enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal."

The following is a brief synopsis:

The canal will commence at Chicago, (Lake Michigan), and follow the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal southward to La Salle, on the Illinois river, a distance of 115 miles. The present canal will be widened and deepened, so as to have a width of one hundred and thirty feet at the bottom, with sloping rock walls of ten feet. The depth of the canal is to be seven feet, so as to be easily navigable by vessels drawing six feet of water. From La Salle the Illinois river is a distance of 200 miles, in which there is a total fall of twenty-eight feet. It is proposed to cut seven locks and locks on the Illinois river will avoid a sufficient depth of water, through the locks, to keep the canal at perfect grade, on both canal and river. It is proposed to cut the locks, on both canal and river, to be 100 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet deep. This is something quite unusual of its size and locks, and their dimensions capacity may be understood in the explanation that twelve or fifteen hundred tons of freight could be brought at one lockage, in from fifteen to twenty minutes. The entire canal which completed is to be 115 miles long, and will have an elevation sufficient to pour an unobstructed stream of its waters towards the Mexican Gulf. And its rise and fall in the course of the year is hardly perceptible to the casual observer of its flow, so that the supply to the canal would be never failing.

The estimated cost of this great work is \$24,000,000. The entire length of it, three hundred and sixteen miles, will be in a country as rich as the valley of the Nile, and silicious and fertile, and will industry, so that valley never was. The Illinois Canal (three hundred and fifty-five miles long) received in the present year over \$2,000,000. The great Illinois river, to connect the Mississippi valley with the Atlantic seaboard, will be a far more important work in its beginning than the Erie Canal at its completion, and will be a great benefit to the country.

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Rebel Conscript.

A correspondent at Ship Island, Mississippi, writing under date of the 10th ult., communicates the following order when he took from one of seven refugees who reached the island on the previous night. Each of these refugees had a similar document, and they stated that every man in the service, had likewise been notified:

"BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 18, 1862.

Mr. P. G. Garrison.

Sir: You are ordered to report to Camp Meigs, one mile north of Staph's Mill, Wolf river, on the Mississippi, all the negroes who are conscripted as slaves, or conscripted, or you will be considered a deserter.

JOHN CAVANAUGH.

Capt. and enrolling officer for U. S. Army.

The refugees made their escape in the night from a small island, and arrived on the 10th ult. at Ship Island. More would have come had the boat been large enough.

It is evident from this and other facts of a like character which have been made public that the rebel authorities are determined to prosecute the war with vigor and desperate determination. They are enrolling conscripts on a scale which is unparalleled in the history of the world, and will fill up their shattered and broken ranks once more. We must meet them with some part of the same vigor, determination and self-sacrifice or the sacrifice of treasure and precious blood that we have already made will have been made in vain.

The Clergymen and Emancipation.

A meeting of the New York clergymen was held on the evening of the 10th ult. in the Cooper Institute, to consult in relation to what should be done towards assisting the President in carrying out his emancipation proclamation. About forty of the prominent ministers, of all denominations, were present. Dr. Ira Farris-Chancellor of the University, occupied the chair. The subject of emancipation was discussed in its different bearings. Dr. A. D. Smith offered a resolution affirming that, as slavery was the main cause and support of the war, there could be no lasting peace until it was abolished; and that a committee be appointed to memorialize the President to carry out to its fullest extent the his proclamation of freedom. The resolution was adopted unanimously. The following named clergymen were appointed a committee to draw up the memorial, which will be submitted for approval of the adjourned meeting, to be held at the same place on Monday evening next: Dr. W. R. Williams, as representing the Baptists; Dr. J. P. Thompson as Congregationalists; Dr. Vermilyea, the Dutch Reformed Church; Dr. Tyng, the Episcopalians; and Dr. Trow, the Methodists.

A Curious Illustration.

Mr. Cobden, in his speech at Rochdale, told the people of England that it would be cheaper to feed the starving operatives of England on turtle, champagne and venison, than to send to America to buy cotton by force of arms. The Maharajah Dhanup Singh, who has lately become an English landlord by the purchase of an immense estate, seems to have accepted Mr. Cobden's words in their literal sense, for we notice among the latest contributions to the relief fund a gift from that Prince of two hundred and fifty rabbits and one hundred pheasants. Game from a British preserve is probably a luxury which the poor operatives have never enjoyed, but this gift of the Maharajah will give three hundred and fifty families at least one taste of the titbits upon which the grandees fasten.

The Winonians had a jubilation

over the opening of their railroad to Stockton on which occasion resolutions were passed deservedly complimentary to Col. De Graff, the contractor, who has cut by the road through thick and thin.

A Word for the Deported Dakotas

To the Editors of the Press:

Permit the inquiry: are we to understand Mr. Fremont, that he knows the localities where "any quantity" of plunder has been deposited? If so, I would respectfully suggest to "the authorities," that a detachment of our troops be sent with him to recover the goods for distribution among the refugees.

Doubtless friendly Indians and half breeds shared in the spoils left at their Agency and Mission houses; but to their honor, be it known and remembered, that the lives of the captives were spared through their instrumentality, and that in many cases they supplied the captive women and children with clothing.

If Mr. Fremont had been in the Indian country at the commencement of the outbreak, he would, perhaps, have judged more favorably of both friendly Indians and half breeds. He would have seen that their lives were in jeopardy, and that they knew not how to escape from their perilous position. They were surrounded by difficulties. The fear of Little Crow and his party overwhelmed them. Some had themselves at night, and others were openly threatened with death if they did not join the rebellion. What could they do? Whither could they go? It was "as if a man did flee from a lion and a bear met him, or went into the house and leaned his hand on the wall and a serpent bit him."

A Shot from the Right Quarter.

It will be remembered in America and England that eight years ago an "Address" was sent to the women of this country signed by half a million of their British sisters, imploring them to use all their influence to abolish negro slavery in this country. This remarkable document, splendidly illuminated on vellum, with all the signatures, was bound up in twenty-six folio volumes, and sent to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, to be promulgated far and wide in America. Among the ladies who first put their names to the "Address" were the wives of Lord Palmerston, Lord Russell, Lord Cowley, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, Earl Russell, Baron Parker, Lord Rutland, Mr. Gladstone, and other well known British celebrities. The husbands of most of the signers to this address have since their influence in favor of the South against the North, and bolstered up slavery with all their powerful support. Mrs. Stowe has written "A Reply" to this Address, which will appear in the January number of the Atlantic Monthly, and she will lay before the "many thousands of the women of Great Britain" in her forthcoming paper the inconsistency of their appeal. It will be a document that will stir the English heart, and we are greatly mistaken in the transcendent power of Mrs. Stowe's eloquent pen.

The Lancashire Distress.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORT.

In the English papers received by the Hansa, we find the latest official report of the distress in Lancashire, submitted to the Central Relief Committee (Lord Derby presiding) on the 24th ult.:

"To the Central Executive Relief Committee:

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—A reference to my tabular report for the week ended the 15th inst. shows that twenty-seven unions in the cotton manufacturing district, will show you that there is an increase in the number of persons receiving parochial relief, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, 54,118 persons were so relieved, there is therefore an increase of 197,351 persons in the receipt of parochial relief, or 381.9 per cent. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief on the 15th inst. was £16,640, 0s. 6d.

In the corresponding week of last year it was £2,005 12s 5d; there is, therefore, an increase of £14,634 8s 2d, or 564.2 per cent. The average per centage on the population of these unions, on the 15th inst. was 15.5d; the lowest was 10.5d, and the highest 18.10d, at Glossop. On the 15th inst. 12,500 persons were receiving in-door relief, and 236,224 were receiving outdoor relief in these unions. I have received returns from the honorary secretaries of fifty-five local committees formed in the cotton manufacturing districts for the distribution of charitable aid, and I am now enabled to state that the fifty-five local committees advertised to were, on the 15th inst., relieving 132,911 persons who were not also receiving parochial relief from the guardians, and that these fifty-five local committees expended £12,195 16d in charity during the week ending the 15th inst. I have received no returns from ten honorary secretaries of local relief committees, and therefore my report is so far incomplete.

"I am, my lords and gentlemen, Yours obedient servant, "H. B. FAIRBANK, Special Commissioner."

—The Bureaucracy (Ohio) Journal has the following incident of Mr. Vallandigham's late visit to Mansfield, Ohio. After the speakers had concluded, three men entered an omnibus to ride to a railway station, and sat down. An unknown person was in the vehicle. One of them asked another, "Did you hear Vallandigham?"

"No!" replied the other indignantly. "It would be more creditable to hear Jeff. Davis himself than that contemptible traitor, Vallandigham!" Here the stranger started up, and putting on a severe look and extra amount of dignity, said severely, "I am Mr. Vallandigham!" "It don't make a bit of difference," replied the gentleman, "I have nothing to take back." This completely cowed the buttner, and he remained entirely dumb during the remainder of the trip.

Crossing of the Rappahannock.

A Thrilling Account.

From the Fredericksburg correspondence of the New York Times of the 13th, we have the following vivid account of the crossing of the Rappahannock:

At 9 o'clock official notification was received that the two bridges on the extreme left were completed, and General Franklin sent to General Burnside to know if he should cross his force at once. The reply was that he should wait until the upper bridges also were completed.

Meanwhile, with the latter but little progress was made to complete the bridges, but each time the party was repulsed with severe loss. On the occasion of one essay, Capt. Brainard, of the 50th New York Volunteer Engineers, went out on the bridge with eleven men. Capt. Perkins led another party, and was shot through the chest and killed.

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Parke, what

to 1796, the definite article is invariably added—*the public opinion*. This addition

preached quite constantly in the vacant pulpits of the vicinity.

heat of our summers, and is located in an airy and cheerful neighborhood.
St. Paul, June 28, 1862.
e23 d&w6m HENRY McKENTY,
Dealer in Real Estate.

St. Paul, Dec. 15, 1862.—declined. **CHAS. A. MORGAN,** Receiver.

Year	Percentage
1960	25
1970	45
1980	65
1990	85

SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC
RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave St. Paul, Arrive at
St. Anthony, St. Paul, 8:30 A. M., 10:30 A. M., 12:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M.
Wm. L. HITCHFIELD, Superintendent.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibuses will run to and from the principal hotels and boats in connection with the trains of the
ST. PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be carried for in advance to orders left at the American, International and Northern, or at our office,
St. Paul, St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 50c.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE.

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M.
J. C. BURBANK & CO.

JOHN THORWARTH.

Boot and Shoe

MANUFACTURER.

THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON,
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Which are warranted to do as good service, and of as good style and workmanship as if made to order.

STEELE SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS.

The first introduced in this city, will be put in when needed. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and less costly.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.

JOHN THORWARTH, dec29-41c

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD

SCALES.

OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter
Scales, Greenleaf & Co.,
125 Lake Street, St. Paul, Minn.
For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK
& Co., 125 Lake Street, St. Paul, Minn.
Be careful to buy only the genuine. dec29-41c

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs.
Noyes & Deane's Store on Third Street.
Persons having notes or accounts payable at our office
are requested to call and settle the same.
J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & Co.,
November 28, 1862. nov29-41c

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY.

BREWERS OF

LILL'S STOCK,

AND

CREAM PALE ALE.

LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. CONSTANS,
AGENT, ST. PAUL.
my29-41c

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Board of Auditors for the adjustment of
claims for War Expenses will meet for the
purpose of adjusting and allowing claims at
St. Paul, on Wednesday, Nov. 12
Henderson, Monday, Nov. 17
St. Peter, Wednesday, Nov. 21
Mankato, Wednesday, Nov. 25
Anoka, Friday, Dec. 5
Monticello, Friday, Dec. 5
St. Cloud, Monday, Dec. 8
Lodgepole, Monday, Dec. 8
Hastings, Monday, Dec. 22
Lodgepole, Monday, Dec. 22
CLINTON H. REYNOLDS, President.
A. W. FERRY, Secy.

FLORENCE SEWING

MACHINE AGENCY.

One door East of Davenport's Bookstore, on
Third Street.
The "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINES
made by the FLORENCE Sewing Machine Co.,
are the best and most perfect ever made.
They are made of the best materials, and
are all produced under the same management.
They are the most perfect and reliable
machines ever made, and are the best
for all kinds of sewing work.
They are the most perfect and reliable
machines ever made, and are the best
for all kinds of sewing work.
They are the most perfect and reliable
machines ever made, and are the best
for all kinds of sewing work.

MISS ELIZA WASS.

THIRD STREET, NEXT DOOR TO GREENE'S.
Is now receiving
Direct from New York,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF THE VERY
RICHEST AND LATEST STYLES
OF
MILLINERY GOODS.
To which she invites the attention of
The Ladies of St. Paul and other
Towns in the State.
St. Paul, Sept. 27th, 1862. dec2-41c

WM. ILLINGWORTH.

Watch Manufacturer.

TOWN CLOCK BUILDER.

SIGN OF THE TOWN CLOCK.
JACKSON-ST., - - - ST. PAUL.

Having had over THIRTY YEARS EXPERI-
ENCE in the best Watch Factories in England
and America, he feels himself competent to do
anything in his line.

A LITTLE SUPERIOR

to any other establishment in the Northwest.
Persons wishing to perfect their
selves in the business, will be received under
instruction on VERY MODERATE TERMS.
Sign FINE WORK done and Clock and Watch
Wheels cut for the trade at low rates. my29-41c

TOBACCO.

Cigars, Pipes, Snuff, &c.

F. W. TUCHELT,
Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars,
&c., is just receiving his fall and winter stock,
and is prepared to fill orders to any extent, for
FINE IMPORTED CIGARS.
Missouri, Virginia and Kentucky Smoking and
Chewing Tobacco. Fine Cut Chewing, superior
to any in the city.
SWEET BROWN PIPE PIPES.
A large assortment. These pipes are all the go
now.
F. W. TUCHELT,
Third Street, next door to Comb's Book Store
St. Paul, Nov. 17. nov17-41c

Insurance.

EQUITABLE
LIFE
ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.
OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$100,000
NET SURPLUS.....\$138,000

DIVIDENDS ON CAPITAL LIMITED BY ITS CHAR-
TER TO SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM—
—THE INTEREST GOES TO THE
POLICY HOLDERS.

This Society was organized in the year 1850
with a cash capital of \$100,000 deposited irrevoc-
ably with the Insurance Department of the State
of New York, in United States bonds, &c., which
allows but seven per cent. per annum to the
stockholders, and the entire profits of the busi-
ness are shared by the policy holders. The net
profits in two years amounting to \$209,000, which
shows an unparalleled success in the history of
any insurance company.

It is operated under the management of a
Board of Directors composed of the ablest
business men of the country, and its business is
conducted entirely on the cash plan. Dividends
to the policy holders will be made every five years,
and no company in the country offers equal ad-
vantages to its policy holders.

W. C. ALEXANDER, President.
HENRY B. HYDE, Vice President.
GEO. W. DUNN, Secretary.
H. S. DUNN, Milwaukee, Gen. Agt.
W. W. KING, St. Paul, Agent for Minnesota.
Dr. Wm. C. King, St. Paul.

PHENIX.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

DEVOTED TO FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
ASSETS OF THE
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
\$2,488,138 10.

CITY FIRE.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

CASH CAPITAL.....\$1,000,000
CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT,
\$325,000.

NORTHWESTERN AGENCY

Mutual Life Insurance

Company,

OF WISCONSIN.
ESTABLISHED IN SAINT PAUL, 1862, AT
THE OFFICE OF
O. CURTIS,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,
at 1-1/2 Corner of Third and Minnesota-sts.

DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY AND

Venerable Infirmary.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL PRIVATE DISEASES
PUBLISHED—PRICE ONLY TEN CTS.
A MEDICAL REPORT.
Containing Fifty Large Pages, and Thirty Five
Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy and
Physiology of the Human Organism in a state of
Health and Disease.

ON A NEW METHOD
OF TREATING VENEREAL DI-
EASES, including Syphilis
in all its stages, Gonorrhea,
Gleet, Stricture, Varicocele,
and Hydrocele. Diseases of
the Kidneys, Bladder, &c.,
without mercury!
Containing valuable treatises on
the wide-spread malady of
syphilis, its treatment, and
the prevention of its transmission.
Nostrum Emulsion, Sexual
Debility, Impotency, and the
secret infirmities of youth,
which enable the physician to
observe the progress of the disease,
and to place himself under the treatment
of the most successful and experienced
physician in the world. This is the
most perfect and reliable
work ever published, and is the
best for all kinds of
syphilis, its treatment, and
the prevention of its transmission.
Nostrum Emulsion, Sexual
Debility, Impotency, and the
secret infirmities of youth,
which enable the physician to
observe the progress of the disease,
and to place himself under the treatment
of the most successful and experienced
physician in the world. This is the
most perfect and reliable
work ever published, and is the
best for all kinds of
syphilis, its treatment, and
the prevention of its transmission.

PATIENTS AT A DISTANCE.

By sending a
brief statement of their symptoms, will receive a
blank Chart containing a list of questions, for
the treatment of their symptoms, &c. Medicine
sent to any part of the country to cure any case at
home, free from damage or carriage.
Office, Hours daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Sundays from 2 to 5 P. M.
To insure safety to all letters, direct them to
DR. GALEN'S DISPENSARY, SAINT PAUL, MINN.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

SADDLERY, HARDWARE AND TOOLS.
LEATHER BELTING.

KESSLER & RIEHL.

TANNERS AND CURRIERS.
Keep constantly on hand the largest and most
complete stock of
LEATHER AND FINDINGS, SADDLERY
HARDWARE AND TOOLS,
LEATHER BELTING, FRAMED
CLOVES AND LEATHER, &c., &c., &c.
All of which they are now offering at prices to
suit the times.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
Cash paid for Hides and Furs.
jan18-41c

INSURANCE.

P. W. NICHOLS.

General Insurance Agent.

FIRE INSURANCE,
MARINE INSURANCE,
LIFE INSURANCE.
Insured on favorable terms, in the most reliable
Companies.
OFFICE AT GEO. LITTLE'S BOOK STORE,
Jan18-41c

APPLES! APPLES!

75 barrels choice, just received and for sale low
S. K. PUTNAM,
at
Corner Third and Market streets.

Oils and Lamps.

LAMPS AND OIL.

A new and complete stock of
Lamps and Fixtures,
And the best brands of
OIL,
For sale at PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
S. K. PUTNAM,
at
Corner of Third and Market streets.

M. R. V. N.'S

CROCKERY HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED AND
1,000 LOOKING GLASSES AND MIRRORS.
OIL—THE VERY BEST.
1,500 GALLONS AT FROM THIRTY TO FORTY
CENTS A GALLON.

NOW IN STORE, A FULL STOCK OF

CHINA, CROCKERY & GLASSWARE

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT PRICES MUCH REDUCED
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE STOCK OF
Table & Pocket Cutlery.

The merchants who purchase in St. Paul will find
these goods very desirable, and at
VERY LOW RATES.

JUST RECEIVED,
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Silver Plated
AND
BRITANNIA WARE,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LAMPS, &c., &c.
AND RETAIL
R. MARVIN, THIRD STREET.

OIL! OIL! OIL!

Carbon Oil.

Just received, and for sale at
45-46 1/2 Brick Block, Robert-st., St. Paul.

C. E. WOOLSEY & CO.

(SUCCESSORS TO L. D. WILSON.)
Commission Merchants,
20-21 1/2 WATER ST., CHICAGO.
CASH ADVANCES ON CONSIGNMENTS.
mar2-daily

J. DEGRAU.

SHOE BUILDER.

Shop west side of Jackson, between Fifth and
Sixth streets, where everything required in the
building line will be promptly attended to.
J. DeGrau, at short notice and on reason-
able terms.
nov14-41c

COSTAR'S

VERMIN

EXTERMINATORS.
THE
"ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDIES KNOWN."
Destroys Instantly
EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF
VERMIN.
HOUSEKEEPERS—troubled with vermin need
no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Ex-
terminators. We have used it to our satisfaction,
and if a box cost \$1 we would have it. We have
tried poisons, but they effected nothing; but
"COSTAR'S" articles knock the breath out of rats,
mice, roaches, and bed-bugs, quicker than we
can tell. It is in great demand all over the
country.—Medina (O.) Gazette.
"COSTAR'S" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS,
&c., in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 boxes, bottles and tacks,
\$1 and \$2 size for plantations, ships, boats, &c.
To be sold EVERYWHERE—by all Wholesale
Druggists in the large cities.
Some of the Wholesale Agents in New York City
—Silliman Brothers & Co.; R. A. Fahnestock,
Hull & Co.; A. B. & D. Smith & Co.; Whor-
rill & Hart; James A. Applewell; Morgan & Allen;
Hall, Ruckel & Co.; Thompson & Co.; P. O. Q.
vis; Harrell, James & Applewell; Bush, Gale & Rob-
bins; H. Ward, Oliver & Co.; McKinnon & Rob-
bins; D. S. Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Le-
zelle, Marsh & Gardner; Hall, Dixon & Co.;
Conrad Fox, and others.
Also, all Wholesale Druggists at Philadelphia, Pa.;
Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.; St. Louis, Mo.;
and by Druggists, Grocers, Storekeepers and Re-
tailers generally in all Country Towns and Villages
in the United States.
AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA,
Sole by
DAY & JENKINS.
Country Dealers can order as above, or ad-
dress direct—or if price, terms, &c., is de-
sired, send for (1862) Circular, giving reduced
prices to the trade.
Principal Depot—No. 512 Broadway—Opposite
the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. ad-mkdw

PALMER'S PURE

VINEGAR.

This is the kind of Vinegar that should be used
by all housekeepers for
PICKLES AND THE
TABLE.
It is warranted pure and wholesome, and to
give perfect satisfaction wherever used. Try it,
and you will have NO OTHER.
For sale at our works on Sibley street, and by
all grocers who have an eye to keeping
CHOICE GOODS FOR SALE.
C. C. LEWIS & CO.

J. H. BYERS.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
COPPER, SHEET IRON AND TIN WARE
OPPOSITE THE BIO CLOCK,
JACKSON STREET, ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.
nov1-daily

Dry Goods.

1862. SPRING. 1862.

INGERSOLL'S BLOCK

DRY GOODS FOR CASH.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF
SPRING DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices
TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard
PLAIN POIL DE CHEVRES,
EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,
EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLIES
EMBROIDERED AND GREY ORISABLES
BLUE, GREEN AND PINK BEVERAGE LEXIPINA
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MULLS DE
LAINES; PRINTED LAWS IN
GREAT VARIETY.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF GINGHAMS.
ALSO
BLACK AND HIGH FANCY SILKS.
MEN AND BOYS' SUMMER WEAR;
BROADCLOTHS, BLACK & FANCY CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, AND SUMMER CLOTHS.
ALSO
A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
HOSIERY, GLOVES
AND
EMBROIDERIES,
PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC., &c.
ALSO
A LARGE STOCK OF
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,
BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE
COUNTRY TRADE.
Can purchase their Goods of us, and
SAVE TIME AND MONEY.
We invite the attention of the ladies to our new
styles of Cloaks and Mantillas.
CURRENT RESTOCK
will
SOLD FOR CASH,
AT PRICES TO DEFEY COMPETITION.
The public are invited to visit
OUR NEW STORE.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
ap30-daily St. Paul, Minnesota.

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK OF
SPRING DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
FANCY DRESS GOODS,
Of every variety of quality, will be sold at prices
TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Mottled Morello Cloths, from 10 to 25c per yard

PLAIN POIL DE CHEVRES,

EMBROIDERED POIL DE CHEVRES,

EVERY VARIETY OF CHALLIES

EMBROIDERED AND GREY ORISABLES

BLUE, GREEN AND PINK BEVERAGE LEXIPINA

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN MULLS DE

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A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

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AND

EMBROIDERIES,

PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, ETC., &c.

ALSO

A LARGE STOCK OF

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOODS,

BY THE PIECE OR PACKAGE FOR THE

COUNTRY TRADE.

Can purchase their Goods of us, and
SAVE TIME AND MONEY.
We invite the attention of the ladies to our new
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CURRENT RESTOCK
will
SOLD FOR CASH,
AT PRICES TO DEFEY COMPETITION.
The public are invited to visit
OUR NEW STORE.
D. W. INGERSOLL & CO.
ap30-daily St. Paul, Minnesota.

NOW IS THE TIME.

AND AT THE

"The Cheap Cash Store."

IS THE PLACE TO FIND BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS.
We have a LARGE STOCK purchased before
the RISE, and our customers can buy them at
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS ARE WORTH IN NEW YORK.
REMEMBER THE PLACE,
SMITH & TAYLOR'S,
"CHEAP CASH STORE," NEXT TO EXPRESS
OFFICE, THIRD-ST., ST. PAUL, MIN.

P. S.—Our business has increased so much of late

that we are compelled to have more help, and
have engaged Mr. L. P. CLARK, well known in
this city, who will be happy to assist his old friends
and as many new ones as will favor him with a
call, at the
"Cheap Cash Store."
SMITH & TAYLOR.
St. Paul, September 20th, 1862. ap30-41c

AT WHOLESALE.

A large assortment of New Style
Hoods, Nubias,
Sontags and Comforters,
ALSO
MEN'S SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
WOOL SOCKS,
Buck Gloves & Mittens,
Having a surplus of these goods we
WILL CLOSE THEM OUT AT BARGAINS.
Hogan & Camp.
nov29-41c

ALFRED D. DAYTON.

ALONZO P. CONNELLY

SAINT PAUL CLIPPER

PLOW FACTORY.

The undersigned having formed a partnership
for the manufacture and sale of PLOWS, are now
prepared to furnish farmers and dealers with
THE BEST PLOWS
Ever offered in the State, and at prices to suit the
times. We will always have on hand a large stock
of Cast Steel and Common Steel Crow Plows,
Corn Plows, Breaking and Grub Plows, of all
size and of the best material.
Having had the material selected for our espe-
cial trade, and the Plows being manufactured un-
der the supervision of
ALONZO LEAMING
(FORMERLY OF ST. ANTHONY.)
WE WARRANT THEM
To be of light draft, clean in any soil, and give
good satisfaction generally.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO REPAIRING.
Farmers! save your old plows and we will work
them over much to your advantage and satisfac-
tion by having them at our Factory, on Robert
street, between 4th and 5th St. Paul, Minn. of the
Plow.
DAYTON & CONNELLY.
Jan2-daily

Hardware.

IRON AND STEEL

HEAVY HARDWARE

ORDER

SHEET IRON,

NORWAY NAIL RODS,

BURDEN'S HORSE SHOES,

Nails and Spikes,

SLEIGH SHOES,

CUTTER SHOES

Sleigh and Cutter

RUNNERS,

Bent Cutter Stuff,

OF

HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,

CHICAGO.

PIONEER FOUNDRY AND

AGRICULTURAL WORKS,

Corner of Fifth and Pike streets.
This establishment is now in full operation, and
is prepared to furnish all kinds of
IRON AND BRASS
CASTINGS, FORGING, &c.,
at the lowest Eastern rates. Heavy Mill cast
ings, Columns, Sash weights, Gate Valves, Sleigh
shoes, &c., three cents per pound. Brass cast
ings, Babbit metal, 25 to 30 cents per pound.
Lathe work \$3.00 per day. Particular attention
given to Steam Engine and Boiler work. Thresh-
ing Machine repairing promptly attended to.
Steam Engines and Boilers, Threshing machines
new and second hand, for sale or exchange
very low.
GILMAN & BUSINELL, day
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862.

J. B. BRADEN.

DEALER IN

IRON, NAILS, STEEL,

SPRINGS, AXLES, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

Leather Binding, Coll. Chains, Horse Nails and
Shoes, Thimble Screws and Boxes,
Window Sash and Glass, Axes, Kettles, Shelf and
for good Cotton Bags, &c.
GILMAN & BUSINELL, day
St. Paul, July 5th, 1862.

HEAVY HARDWARE,

PITTSBURG COAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF PLOWS,

Warehouse on Third street, between Minn. and
Cedar-sts., St. Paul. 09-41c

DIXON'S STOVE POLISH AND

BLACK LEAD CRUCIBLES,

For sale at WEST'S Paper, Tin and Rag Ware
House, where you can buy Stove Pipe five cents
less

The Saint Paul Press.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE STATE

ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20.

NEWS OF THE MORNING.

From the army of the Potomac we have news only of the burial of our dead, and the paroling of the prisoners.

We are glad to see a movement in Congress making provision for the proper care of sick and wounded soldiers.

By the Scotia, from Liverpool, on the 6th, we have late and interesting news from England and France.

By an arrival from Key West, we have news that a transport, with 800 soldiers of Banks' Expedition, had sprung a leak near Carey's Fort Reef. No lives were lost.

WHERE IS BANKS?

Echo answers—where is Banks? He has not entered James River. That's settled. He has passed all the inlets of Albemarle Sound. That too, seems certain. He has not gone to Wilmington, nor to Charleston, nor to Savannah, but has swept past all these points of speculation in his mysterious way—down South. And here finally comes an interesting report from the Southern coast of Florida, of a steam transport of his, sprung a leak, and sank the wake of his secret voyage.

What is Banks doing away down there in the Gulf of Mexico? Is he making his goal—and is he to co-operate after all with Grant instead of Burnside?

Suppose it should turn out that these eastward reports of Banks' progress Southward were prepared in Washington, or suppose that Banks had gone just far enough South to give color to the Texas theory of his destination, and then turn back and sweep upward into Albemarle Sound or Chesapeake bay, and catch the rebel lion napping.

THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE.

The Hudson, (Wis.) North Star, gives the following as the completion of the Legislature.

Our next Legislature will be as follows:

SENATE.	
Democrat.....	19
Republican.....	16
Unionist.....	1

ASSEMBLY.	
Democrat.....	48
Republican.....	41
Unionist.....	4

On joint ballot the Democrats have a majority of three. The Unionists will have in their power to elect our next Congressional Senator.

The Navy Department is very nearly a self-supporting branch of the Government. It is said to have realized from seizures, during the past year, about forty millions of dollars, whilst its expenditures are \$41,000,000.

The thermometer stood at 15 degrees below zero at Montpelier, N. H., Monday morning, and at 20 degrees below zero at St. Johnsbury.

Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut, in his late message, suggests that the electors who are now perilling their lives in the service of their country should be allowed an opportunity to express their preference for men who shall represent their views in the administration of the government, or to give the efficacy to their opinions respecting the policy of State. If any plan can be devised for accomplishing this object, there is no principle of justice or equity which would deprive the soldiers of the privilege.

Col. Seaton, the veteran editor of the National Intelligencer, is still hale and hearty. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce thus speaks of him:

"On the 17th of next month Col. W. W. Seaton of the Intelligencer will be seventy-eight years of age. I met him on the avenue the other day, and he was looking and feeling as hale and hearty as a young man of twenty. Knowing that he was in the habit of spending the greater part of his time in his office, I expressed surprise that he should be looking so well, when he had lived so long. He answered me that he had a day's sport 'on the river' every day, and that he was in the habit of leaving his bed before dawn, riding his splendid dog, and accompanied by a single servant, drives off about fifteen or twenty miles to parts unknown, and after bagging a dozen or two of partridges, returns home to a quiet dinner, having taken exercise to use up a score or two of the effeminate snobs, who stink about the streets with nothing great or striking about them but their breath."

A Roman correspondent of the Courier des Marches states that a mausoleum which Pius IX has ordered to be erected for himself in the Church of St. Maria Maggiore, at Rome, has been commenced. It is to be in the same style as that of Pius the VIII, in St. Peter's. Thirty thousand crowns have been assigned for its construction; but there is reason to believe it will cost much more.

A fellow named George B. Freeman, who was drafted in Connecticut; absconded, and did not return until his place had been filled. He was then arrested as a deserter, but owing to the intervention of friends the Governor let him off. On returning to his town the secession sympathizers there gave the coward and sneak an ovation!

He directed their Corresponding Secretary to procure, as far as practicable, without cost to the Society, specimens of all postal and revenue stamps in use in the United States, and also of the various "slipshasters," or substitutes for money, which have been, or may be, in circulation during these war times, for preservation in some suitable manner.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH BURNSIDE.

The Tory papers are extremely anxious to put the worst possible aspect on Burnside's recent evacuation of Fredericksburg, and the indications are already apparent that the ill-success of the advance of unskilful generalship, while tempt to storm the formidable, and, perhaps, impregnable entrenchments of the enemy, are to be used as an the tremendous loss of life in that fatal adventure is to be used to invoke the return of the safe and passive McClellan, a leader who can always be trusted at least not to lead our troops into danger.

And there will not be wanting a popular feeling of discouragement to add to this retrogressive policy.

We cannot share in this despondency. We cannot see any rational grounds for it.

The highest military authorities confirm the impression of the unprofessional looker on, that the aggressive movements of Burnside's, which resulted in the safe crossing of the Rappahannock in face of an army nearly as large as his own, was one of the most brilliant facts of strategy which the war has developed.

This safe retreat across the same river in face of the same enemy with an army which had sustained losses, but no defeat and no loss of morale, will be recorded as a feat equally brilliant.

We think we can rest securely then upon the skill of the leader of the Army of the Potomac. What then is the matter with Burnside? The matter is that he did what the whole people called upon him to do, what the Government, and Congress, and the newspapers, and Europe, and America called upon him to do—he fought.

That is a way he has. He goes in to fight. And we dare to say here and now that more was gained to the National cause by that brave venture, even with the terrible loss of life and limb which is the inevitable incident of vigorous war, than if the intermediate time had been spent in dawdling and engineering and dith-digging on the safe side of the Rappahannock. What we have gained is the proof that our soldiers have the mettle in them for the fiercest struggles to which they may be led, and a General not afraid to take the risks of battle even when the chances are against him. These facts proved we have no such apprehension as is expressed by the Chicago Tribune that our army may go into winter quarters. Not with Burnside at its head.

His mission is to fight, and he will do it. His work is before him. If he cannot take the impregnable fortifications of the enemy in front, he will take him in flank or in the rear; at any rate he will take them. But in the name of Heaven where is Banks?

POPULATION OF CHICAGO.

By a census of Chicago taken in October last, the population was found to be 133,768. The population in June, 1860, was 109,263. The increase in sixteen months being 24,505. Good for Chicago!

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY.—The October number of this able Review contains eleven articles, as follows: Social Chemistry, The Harems of Persia, The Mussulman in Society, The English in the Eastern Seas, The Legend of St. Swithun, Mrs. Oliphant's Life of Edward Irving, The Mussulman at Italian Cambray, Hops at home and abroad, Prince Eugene of Savoy, and the American Revolution.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY.—The October number of the London Quarterly presents an interesting table of contents, viz: Les Miserables, The Platonic Dialogues, Modern Political Memoirs, Belgium, The Waterloo of Thiers and Victor Hugo, Alas to Forti, China, the Teeping Rebellion, and the Confederate Struggle and Recognition. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York.

It is reported that James Gordon Bennett will retire from business on the 1st of January, leaving the New York Herald to his son, James G. Bennett, Jr. Recently a lady in this city, whose husband was at the seat of war, received two letters from the Dead-Letter Office, which had been written to her husband, one by a widow in this city and another by a female in a neighboring town, and had failed to reach him from the change of location of his regiment. They revealed such tales as the tongue of scandal loves to repeat, but not tending to increase domestic felicity. They will be a caution to the semi-Mormons in this neighborhood in carrying on their correspondence with the females while in the army.—Newburyport Herald.

The Historical Society of Buffalo.—From a book lately published in Austria it appears that there are at present 7,221 Jesuits. Of these there are 348 in Austria, 265 in England, 542 in Belgium, 2,308 in France, 156 in Galicia, 561 in Spain, 246 in Maryland, U. S., 19 in the Kingdom of Naples, 201 in Holland, 277 in the province of Turin, and 226 in that of Venice. There is not one in Russia.

Gov. Morehead has left London and taken up his residence in Paris. From the latter city he fulminates thus:

If, under any circumstances, Kentucky ever returns to the Union, I will abjure her, as I will the entire South, if she does not fight till the last man is killed, for her independence.

A Plan for the Civilization of the Annuity Indians.

Editors of the Press: Your space has been largely taken up for some time with the question, "What shall we do with the Indians?" There is no question of greater moment to the people of this State, and of the whole Western territory, at the present time. To arrive at a proper answer, two objects must be kept distinctly in view: 1. The future peace and safety of our own people on the border; 2. The welfare of the Indians themselves.

In the present excited state of the public mind in Minnesota, this latter consideration is in danger of being wholly ignored. There is a disposition not only to hang the guilty, but to "kill all the nits that make the lice." One man would have government colonize all the Indians on Isle Royale, in Lake Superior, deprive them of all means of earning the whites, and keep them in an eternal prison, with the delightful reflections that government will not permit them actually to starve to death. This plan if carried out would undoubtedly secure our frontier from future savage outbreaks, but it does not recognize the claim of the Indians to be treated as a Christian people should treat the remnant of a savage nation still lingering in our midst.

Others cry out for the forcible removal of every Indian beyond the borders of Minnesota. To this it may be objected that it is intensely selfish, and inadequate to secure the future safety of the whites, or to promote the civilization of the Indians. It would only be pushing them further out upon the border, deepening their sense of wrong, and making certain a repetition of the awful cruelties through which we have passed.

Our people are spreading into all the Western territories, and communication between them and the Eastern States, demands that there should be safety everywhere between the two oceans.

It is not my purpose to discuss these subjects, but only to throw out these thoughts, in hope that they may have some influence upon some minds who may ultimately be called to mature a future policy for the action of our Government toward the Indian.

The first thing to be done is to execute those Indians who, by a fair trial, have been found guilty in the late outbreak. Let justice be done to the full, and with that our people will be content.

Let the bands thus purged be located on separate reserves, somewhat remote from each other, and placed under such tuition and restraint as shall speedily compel them to look for their living to the cultivation of the soil.

For the government of hands thus located, I would suggest the following plan, drawn into this much detail only to give a full understanding of my idea:

1. Let there be a suitable white man appointed as a guardian of one or more bands. Let him be the legal representative of all the Indians over whom he is appointed, just as a father is the head of his own household. Let no contracts made by white men with any Indian be legal.

2. Let the guardian receive from the proper officers, all the annuities due the Indians under his care, and disburse the same to his Indians.

3. Let him contract for all the supplies for his band as a father would purchase goods for his own family.

4. Let him have charge of the funds to be spent by Government for agricultural purposes, and expend the same in the promotion of agriculture by and for the Indians.

5. Let the educational funds due his band be paid to him to be expended by him in the support of schools for the benefit of Indian youth; send schools to be under his sole control.

6. Let there be—acres of land secured to every head of the family in the band, on the condition that he make it his home and cultivate the soil.

7. Let there be established a depot of trade at the residence of the guardian, to which the Indians shall bring all articles for sale by them. At this depot let all trade with the Indians be carried on, under the direction of the guardian, who shall make all purchases for the Indians, and deliver the same to them free of extra charge.

8. Prohibit all direct traffic with the Indians, and the residence among them of whites other than those appointed by the Government.

9. The guardian to be appointed by the President of the United States—to be supported by a salary, and receive no commission or percentage.

Let his term of office be for life, or as long as he shall properly discharge his duty.

LANCASHIRE SUFFERERS.

The Illinois Central, Michigan Central, Great Western (Canada) and New York Central, have all offered to transport any contributions to the Lancashire sufferers free of freight. We are informed that a telegram has been forwarded to the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, who will probably unite in this action. The railway companies are in earnest. How soon will our merchants make up a gift of food to the starving thousands of Lancashire, in magnitude worthy of the Granary of the World?

The N. Y. Times of Friday says:

A case of some interest, touching various contracts, has just been decided at a General Term of the Supreme Court, the Court holding that where a contract was made in Minnesota by a party residing there to pay a party residing in this State 25¢ per cent. per annum for the use of money, and to pay the same at the Addition Bank, in Sweden county, in this State, the decision of this State upholding the notes therefor as valid, and they will not be declared void and ordered canceled, in accordance with the statute against usury.

English Summary.

The Arabia's mails for the week ending 29th November, brings us very little that is interesting. The leading topic of conversation in England was the election of Prince Alfred to the throne of Greece, a matter of comparative indifference to Americans, but one of importance to the great Powers, who snarl at each other like dogs over a bone, whenever a pretext for doing so occurs. Common sense would say that the Greeks know best what they themselves want. If they think a king necessary for them, by all means let them have one; and if they choose to have Prince Alfred of England, in preference to any other, why should they not do so? As far as amiability of character is concerned, he is about as good as any Prince they could find. His youth is somewhat against him, but as the Queen, his mother, would surround him with good advisers, that would be a small obstacle, and one that would not last but a brief time. He was born on the 1st of August 1844, and is therefore in the nineteenth year of his age. He is at this moment older than the Prince of Wales was when the latter became competitor to fill the throne of Greece. The English papers are not unanimous as to the propriety of his accepting the offer. The leading Conservative journals think that England cannot recede from the treaty of 1830, whereby she secured the reigning families of Russia, France and England, were especially excluded from filling the throne of Greece; and there seems to be a general feeling that the half-sister of Crowned by Prince Alfred would lead to considerable political embarrassments with the Powers. The London Times says:—"both for our own sake and for the sake of the Greeks themselves, it is desirable that we should be mixed up with their local politics as little as possible. The sovereign they choose must be for many years in a difficult position. He must be a man of high character and high position, and one who will be able to bring order out of the confusion which now prevails, and by the exercise of his own mature judgment to control factious politicians, and a restless and half-satisfied multitude."

We are to judge from the angry way in which the chance of Prince Alfred being elected King of Greece is discussed in the Paris journals, and the jealousy with which it is viewed by the Parisians generally, the election itself would go far to annihilate the last remnant of the *entente cordiale*. France and Russia are said to be determined not to permit England to obtain the throne of Greece. It is a significant fact that France is almost daily adding to her naval force in the Greek waters. On the 25th the Turenne sailed for the same destination, and the French vessels there will thus outnumber those of England.

The following extracts from the continental journals show how high the feeling of France runs against the Greek king. The Paris La Presse says:—"Russia will not support the Duke of Leuchtenberg, as such an attitude would afford a pretext for the exclusion of Prince Alfred. It is asserted that a detachment of Greek notables has been sent to England to present an address to Prince Alfred, bearing numerous signatures."

Some of the Paris papers are doing their best to excite prejudice against England.

The *Opinion Nationale* puts the acceptance of the crown by Prince Alfred as a case of conscience. The government sends ships to Mexico when they may be wanted in Greece.

La France tells its readers that the report of an English officer on the excellencies of the Greeks as soldiers, has made a great impression on the British Admiralty, and touches one of the gravest sides of the Greek question. The same journal accuses the English of the intention to establish a coalition against the Egyptians, and this depot is an important strategic position.

La Presse remarks that the electoral success of an English Prince is due to the rural population of England, and which says to the nation, "Be free!"

The *Independence* makes a similar observation, and says that upon this ground neither Russia nor France can content themselves with the success which they obtain in Greece is but the corollary of the sympathies which she receives in Italy, without having even done anything to deserve them.

The *Globe* Paris correspondent remarks on the attempt of a portion of the French to exasperate Frenchmen at the prospect of a preference, the most significant in its moral effects, is a manifestation of spontaneous and uncalculated.

Accounts from St. Petersburg, state that the Russian government energetically oppose the nomination of Prince Alfred. A flotilla, consisting of three steam frigates, and a number of sailing vessels, had been ordered to hold itself ready for the Mediterranean. In Austria the government is also hostile to the wish of the Greeks. The *Ost Deutsche Post* does not regard the candidature of Prince Alfred as serious, but only as a political maneuver to set aside the Duke of Leuchtenberg. Thus out of a very handsome compliment to a young Prince may grow a state of things very unpleasant to his mother.

Gen. Webb, Minister to Brazil, has been exercising himself to effect a treaty by which all the freed negroes of our country shall be transplanted to the regions of the Amazon, at the expense of the United States, and there endowed with land gratuitously by Brazil, and at the expiration of a term of years, become citizens of Brazil with all the rights and privileges of the free negro population of the empire, all of whom, by the constitution, are the recognized equals of the white man, and equally eligible with him to the highest office of the empire, and where already the social distinctions between the white and black races which once existed have been nearly eradicated.

Gov. Seymour stated, in one of his speeches previous to the election, that, if the Democrats succeeded, such an event would immediately develop a strong Union sentiment in the South. Does anybody "see it?"

From the Indian Country.

Correspondence of the Chicago Journal. Fort Snelling, Dakota Territory, December 5, 1862.

A spy sent down from the Yankton Agency (18 miles below Fort Randall, on the Missouri River) had just returned (November 29) from up the river, and reported five different camps of Samtoos above Fort Pierre, viz: one at Swan Lake, about sixty miles above Fort Pierre; one at the old Bee Village, 100 miles above; one at Beaver Creek, one at Cannon Ball River, and one at Red Wood. Little Crow is now at Long Lake, 150 miles above Fort Pierre. He sent tobacco and other presents to two bands of the Tetons (the Lacapapas and Blackfeet Sioux), with a request that they should join him in a war against the whites. They promised, when they received the presents, that they would do so, and he was ready as soon as the Missouri should freeze over, when they were to attack Fort Pierre.

The Samtoos have sent a messenger to old "Strike-the-tee," viz: as at Yankton Agency, where your informant left, inviting him to join them with the Yanktons and they were waiting to hear from him. "Strike-the-tee" is the oldest Sioux living, and is firm in his friendship to the whites, it being his boast that his hands were never stained with the blood of his white brothers. His tribe, which is composed of seven different bands, is believed by the Agent and others in the vicinity to be friendly, though there are not wanting those who charge that some of the young men have joined Little Crow on their own responsibility, and were connected with the late massacre.

"Big-head," "Two-Bears," and "Hone-Necklace," (three Yankton chiefs) have sent to "Strike-the-tee" to say that they will listen to him and to no one else. A party of friendly Indians went to the Samtoos camp on Beaver Creek, where they found the "White Lodge" and "Sleepy-Bears," with seven white prisoners—five girls and two women, one a daughter of Jacob Price, of Illinois. They offered seven horses for them, but the Samtoos refused to sell, thinking they had been sent by the whites. The friendly Indians (whom number exceeded those of the Samtoos) then told them they had not been sent by the whites, but came of themselves, and that if the Samtoos did not choose to trade with them, they would fight them and take their women and horses. The prisoners were sent to Fort Pierre when your informant left.

Some of the Samtoos have gone to the British Possessions near Spang, &c. A party of friendly Indians, recently returned from the British Possessions, report that they were invited to a Council there, when a white man was the chief speaker. He said his people were at war with the United States, and he wanted all the Indians to join him. He would supply arms, ammunition, &c. He said he had men enough already to wipe out all the whites down to Sioux City, and he would start down the Missouri in the spring, or, as he said, "as soon as the grass was as long as his hand. After destroying the settlements he would cross the river, and, if necessary, return to the British Possessions in that way. This man sent a message to "Strike-the-tee," urging him to join him, and to encourage him in the war. Otherwise he, too, would be driven out and strengthened with all his band.

The friendly Yanktons have sent word to the Yanktons to keep a sharp look out, as they will certainly be attacked this winter. There are plenty of buffalo above, on both sides of the Missouri river.

The opinion of Dr. Barley, agent of the Yanktons, and at the Fort, is that the dangers of an attack from the hostile tribes above are by no means over. There are about 150 troops (10 to 41st) at Fort Randall. An expedition of one company of that regiment, and a company of the Dakota cavalry started for Fort Pierre on the 26th of November, under Major Patterson.

Gen. Cook had not arrived in the Territory at the commencement of the week.

The November number of *Wood's Magazine*, in discussing American affairs, alludes to the New York election, and says the political control of that State is important, as the successful party has the appointment of seventeen Assemblymen and six members of Congress.

New Advertisements.

\$2.50 AN ACRE!!
130 Acres in RAMSEY COUNTY, within 10 miles of the City of St. Paul, the Capital of Minnesota, and 20 miles from the City of Duluth, will be sold separately or together. Terms POSITIVELY CASH.

TO EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE.
\$2,000 in Goods at New York prices, consisting of Hats, Caps, Bare Horn Combs, Head Made Clothing, and Jewelry, is offered for improved or unimproved Lands in this or the adjoining counties, also city property in St. Paul.

NOTICE.
Land Warrant No. 1000—60 acres—issued to the widow of Jacob Furman or Furman, deceased, which was duly sold and transmitted to us and mailed to our address at Saint Paul, Minnesota, from Lyons, New York, on or about the 10th of August last, has never reached us, but was lost in transmission through the mails. Now, notice is hereby given that we have filed a caveat against the issue of a patent therefor, and that we have made application to the Commissioner of Patents for the re-issuance thereof to us, the undersigned.

JAMES E. THOMPSON,
HORACE THOMPSON.

FAIRCHILD & MARCH.
Furniture and Commission Merchants, Third-st., Stone Block, next the Bridge, sell
BOOKS AT AUCTION.
This morning, Saturday, December 20th, at 10 o'clock, at their rooms.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
One or two well experienced Millers, in Merchant Milling, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply to
St. Paul City Mills,
Upper Level, St. Paul.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.
On motion of Mr. Kelly, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior communicate any communication received from John S. S. agent to Liberia, for recaptured Africans and others, as to the course taken with regard to such as are to be discharged from service, and that all soldiers in military hospitals, fit for duty, be returned to their respective regiments; also establishing a board of medical officers to examine into such cases by visiting hospitals and examining into the physical condition of the men, with the power to thus return them; the results of such examinations to be reported to the Surgeon General and Congress.

Mr. Blake suggested that the resolution be amended so that the committee further inquire into the propriety of placing the convalescent camp under charge of the Surgeon General. He had been informed by that officer that it was not now under his control. He had been there and knew from personal observation that the camp was not fit to keep hogs in. The soldiers were dying from neglect. The only remedy was to place the camp under the control of the Surgeon General.

Mr. Lowe accepted the amendment and the resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Buffington the House took up the bill to facilitate discharges.

SENATE.—Mr. Hale offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy in preparing the annual naval register, to continue the same information as heretofore, and also to give some information

LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Burial of Our Dead.

Prisoners on Both Sides Paroled.

HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, Dec. 19.

Yesterday the rebels sent, under a flag of truce, a request that we would bury the dead. A burying party accordingly went over and continued their labors during the truce. Col. Waldon, chief of Longstreet's artillery informed some of our officers that the rebel infantry force that engaged Sumner's front on Saturday was only two brigades, but that they had a large reserve near by. He said that our men exhibited great bravery, but he considered the rebels position impregnable and that a force of 500,000 would find it impossible to carry the heights in the face of their batteries. The rebel loss was small compared with ours, from the fact that they were protected by stone walls and rifle pits. Our loss, as before reported, has been considerably decreased by the arrival of stragglers. The enemy took nearly 800 prisoners from us, a considerable portion of which were absent from their companies, when we evacuated the south side of the river.

The prisoners taken on both sides have been paroled.

It is stated that Lee and Longstreet came down to-day and held a conversation with some of our officers.

The flag of truce was withdrawn to-night after all our dead were buried.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Arrival of the Scotia.

NEW YORK, December 19.

The morning papers contain nothing new from the seat of war.

The steamer Scotia arrived this morning from Liverpool, 6th; Queenstown, 7th.

The Paris *Moniteur*, in a quasi official form, alludes to the presence of the French squadron at New Orleans, which is represented to have elated the disaffected population.

Mr. Gladstone, in a letter to Prof. Newman denies that he has expressed any sympathy with the Southern cause, or passed eulogium on Jeff. Davis. He has thought it out of his province to praise or blame on such complicated questions.

He claims to be a better friend to Northern Americans than those who encourage them to persevere in a hopeless and destructive enterprise.

Much encouragement had been given to the Atlantic Telegraph, by Capt. Haskins, who took soundings on the Porcupine.

The French Government has concluded a contract for the supply of the army of Mexico for two years.

A prolonged occupation is inferred. The cotton famine distress increases in severity.

Bourse heavy 70 and 50. The Greek question is unchanged.

A squadron of lancers recently multiplied at St. Petersburg.

In the London money market funds were on the 24th decidedly lower. Consols 98 1/8. There was a steady demand for discount but the supply continued abundant at 2 1/2 and 3 per cent.

Bullion at the Bank of England had decreased during the week 9,170 pounds.

The cotton brokers' circular says the market last Friday closed with dull and drooping tendency at 14 per pound below quotations in the circular on Saturday.

On the receipt of the Scotia's advice, bringing orders for the purchase of cotton, a firmer tone sprung up and prices partially regained above the decline.

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SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
On and after Monday, December 1st, 1862, passenger trains will run as follows:
Leave St. Paul. Arrive at
St. Anthony, St. Anthony, St. Paul, 8:00 A.M. 8:30 A.M. 9:00 A.M.
St. Anthony, St. Paul, 8:30 P.M. 9:00 P.M. 9:30 P.M.
W. M. LITCHFIELD, Superintendent.

FOR THE CARS.

Our Omnibuses will run to and from the principal Hotels and Boats in connection with the trains of the
SAINT PAUL & PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Passengers and baggage will be called for in answer to orders left at the American, International and Merchants, or at our office.
Fare to St. Anthony, including omnibus ticket, 20 cents.
J. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents.

STAGE FOR SHAKOPEE.

Belle Plaine, Henderson, Le Sueur, St. Peter and Mankato, will leave at 8 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock P. M.
J. C. BURBANK & CO., Agents.

JOHN THORWARTH.

Boot and Shoe MANUFACTURER.
THIRD STREET, BET. ROBERT & JACKSON, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Keeps constantly on hand and makes to order
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Which are warranted to do good service, and of a good style and workmanship as if made to order.
STEELE SHANKS FOR SEWED BOOTS.
The first introduced in this city, will be put in when ordered. This makes the boot stronger and more durable, and is lighter and its wear.
REPAIRING done on the shortest notice, and in a good and neat style.
JOHN THORWARTH, dec-21-ly

FAIRBANK'S SCALES.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Press, Ac. Ac. Ac.
FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO.,
172 Lake Street, Chicago.
For sale in St. Paul, by J. C. & H. C. BURBANK & CO.
Be careful to buy only the genuine article.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have removed to Messrs. Nicol & Dan's Iron Store on Third Street. Parties having notes or accounts payable at our office are requested to call and settle the same immediately.
S. F. & P. H. HUNTER,
November 28, 1862. nov-28-ly

CHICAGO BREWERY.

LILL & DIVERSY,
BREWERS OF
LILL'S STOCK,
CREAM PALE ALE,
LAGER BEER,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
Sold by half barrel and delivered free of charge.
WM. AGENT, St. Paul.
my-21-ly

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the Board of Auditors for the adjustment of claims for War Expenses will meet for the purpose of adjusting and allowing claims at St. Paul, on Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Friday, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Saturday, Nov. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Sunday, Dec. 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Monday, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Wednesday, Dec. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Thursday, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Friday, Jan. 7, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Saturday, Jan. 14, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Sunday, Jan. 21, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Monday, Jan. 28, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Thursday, Feb. 18, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Friday, Feb. 25, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.; on Saturday, Mar. 4, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. 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